

HISTORY OF EMANUEL HOLMAN RICHARDS AND MARY CATHERINE POPE RICHARDS

The research for this history came from several sources with some duplication but most thanks to the John Richards and Mary Harston families.

We must first go back to old England in the middle of the 19th century where we find very difficult times for most people. England was owned entirely by large landowners and the common person couldn't own anything. All mines, businesses and manufacturing establishments were in this monopoly situation. Working men and women were paid a low wage with never a chance of saving or getting ahead. All ambitious and intelligent citizens were looking to emigrate to the new world and talking about it at their work. The history begins with Emanuel Richards father Charles working in a mine near Camborne England to support his large family. Emanuel was the eldest child (living) and at 9 years of age, with only six months schooling-(all he ever got) went to work with his father in the mines. At this time there were five children in the family: Emanuel, Elizabeth Jane, John Pendray, Maria and Amelia.

2

Emanuel had learned to read in school as well as learn arithmetic, so from this time on he educated himself. He took books to the mine and read them when he found time with the encouragement of his father. Other men seeing his eagerness for education, brought books for him to read. He loved to read anything that was available including shorthand and music. During the next 11 years, he worked at the mine and learned everything that he could concerning ore, mining and milling of the same.

Emanuel was a very religious person and belonged to the United Methodist Denomination where he was held in high regard. Many times he was urged by the people to become a minister but there seemed to be something lacking in that faith so he declined the honor of their leadership. He was well versed on the Bible which was precious among his accumulated books.

Finally, in the year 1872, Emanuel and his brother John pooled their money and paid the passage for Emanuel first, being the oldest, to seek a new beginning in America. By this time, six more children had been added to the family--Charles Jr., Arthur Henry, William Samson, Catherine Annie, and Frederick Augustus making eleven total., and quite a responsibility for the parents.

I will mention one very important piece of information prior to his emigration. He became acquainted with a lovely girl by the name of Mary Catherine Pope--here is her story:

Mary Catherine, daughter of John and Ann Dunstone Pope, was born May 14, 1852 in the little town of Redruth, Cornwall, England. She was one of a family of ten children. Her father died at an early age and as money was scarce, the older members sought employment away from home. Mary C. obtained work with a wealthy family named Vivian, acting governess to three small children, two girls and a boy.

Her people were religious and belonged to the Church of England. She was a member of the "Band of Hope", boys and girls pledged not to use tobacco, liquor use bad language.

While working for Mr. Vivian, she accompanied him to church one evening. After services were over, he was unable to return home at once so he said, "Mary,

I'M going to put you in the hands of this young gentleman to see that you get home safely."

"I don't know him and have never seen him before, how do I know he will see me safely home?"

Don't fear, " said Mr Vivian. "I Know him and you will be perfectly safe."

Emanuel H. Richards accompanied her home. They kept company for a year when Emanuel decided to go to America to better his circumstances. He asked Mary to go with him but she stoutly refused saying she wouldn't go to America for the best man on earth. He departed alone arriving in Utah in 1872.

After corosponding with his sweetheart for three years and saving money for the third time,(First money went to pay back a stranger who loaned him money in New York and the second to send to his brother John for his passage to America) he sent money to Mary Catherine and she arrived at the railroad station in Ogden, Utah July 18, 1875. Emanuel was waiting for her at the depot with a Methodist Minister named Carfer where they found a small room and were married that same day. The following day, they departed for Ophir, Tooele County Utah for their first home together. The miners had arranged a bang up reception for them, setting off a charge of gun powder. What a welcome for Mary in her new land. Emanuel was again engaged in minning pursuits which he had learned from his youth. Mary C. spent some of her time helping with the cooking in the boarding house to help while a way the time and to keep her from getting homesick for England. Both of them had left their native land, all kindred, friends and neighbors to cast their lot in a new country, with a new people whose customs and mode of living was such a contrast to their former way of life.

Emanuel Richards was a dignified, aristocratic looking man. He was six feet tall and ramrod straight with a rather slender build. His hair was dark brown. For many years he wore a mustache and goatee but when that style became unfashionable, he was clean shaven and looked much younger. He had a firm chin with a cleft in it, clear skin and blue gray eyes.

4

Mary Catherine was short, about five feet tall, and because of that shortness, gave impression of being pleasingly plump although she did not carry a great deal of excess weight on her body. She had the envied English complexion, fair, soft and clear, with medium brown hair and hazel eyes. As a girl her nose had been broken and not having proper treatment at the time, it had a small hump on it which made it seem rather large. She had pretty plump hands.

Both of them were well and smartly dressed and well received by everyone. They were congenial but there was an air of reserve about both of them--an English characteristic.

Emanuel left his job as foreman at Ophir after another couple years and spent the next six years as supervisor of "The old Telegraph Mines" in Bingham Canyon. Along with this, he was chief assayer for the Bingham Mines as well as those of the Alta and Tintic districts. With this leadership, he gave many jobs to the earlier settlers of Utah, and had many men working under his supervision.

One night while he was at Bingham, he had a dream about an explosion in the mine and he was killed. The next morning, the impression was so strong that he walked down to see his family instead of going to work. He told his wife about the dream and told her that he was impressed not to go back to work that day. When he went back on the following day, someone said, You should have been killed yesterday. The young man sent in your place was killed by an explosion. It is better, however for a young single man to die than a man with a large family such as yourself.

Emanuel
He was then transferred to West Jordan to manage the new crushing mill just West of the Jordan River. Soon after arriving there in his new home, he met people who were members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and heard the gospel and read their books. With his previous knowledge of the Bible, and his acute mind, he soon knew more about the gospel than the people who were teaching him. He bought the church publications and constantly read them converting himself mostly and gaining a strong testimony. He was baptized 3rd of January 1879. His wife, Mary followed him into baptism four months later, 8 May.

Emanuel Richard advanced in the church to the office of an Elder on May 4, 1879 just four months after his baptism. He was ordained a Seventy on January 13, 1884 by William Taylor; ordained a High Priest on January 21, 1900 when he was set apart as High Councilor in the new Jordan Stake.

From 1893 to 1899, he acted as Sunday School Superintendent, served one year as president of the Y.M.M.I.A. in the West Jordan Ward, was ward clerk from 1903 to 1912. He was ward teacher for many years, worked extensively for his kindred dead in the Salt Lake Temple, did a lot of research work and filled many appointments as a home missionary. He had the power of healing and through his strong faith many people were healed.

Emanuel and Mary's family were still living in England at the time of their baptism into the Mormon Church in 1879. When their parents learned that they had joined the very unpopular Mormons, they refused to correspond with them any more. They heard very little from their homes in England after that except for the news of Emanuels ~~family~~ parents and part of the family moving to Australia. Emanuel's brother John moved on to Calif. with gold rush fever and spent the rest of his life in that state having no offspring and never joining the Mormon Church.

When in West Jordan, the company wanted to transfer ^{Emanuel} ~~him~~ to Butte, Montana to take charge of a smelter but due to his wife's reluctance and the fact that he had joined the church, he thought it wise to remain in Utah.

He and Mary Catherine raised twelve children, was a kind father, a loving husband and a good provider for his large family. He died at his home in West Jordan on July 10, 1922 and was buried in the West Jordan Cemetery. His passing was a deep loss to his family, to the ward and to the people he had so faithfully served.

Mary Catherine Richards died July 23, 1929 after a faithful active life and buried alongside her husband in the West Jordan Cemetery.